



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

prehended by those who moved the adjournment of the original Meeting. The adjourned Meeting was not held for the purpose of interfering with, or having any reference to the decision of the Court of Law, or the punishment of the Criminals on either side. The intention being by temperate discussion, and mature deliberation, to endeavour to prevent the recurrence in future of such disgraceful scenes as those exhibited on the 12th ult. when two persons lost their lives, one his limb, and several others severely wounded, both by fire-arms and stones. The Meeting was called at the instance of persons of the highest respectability in the town, by such as could not be suspected of harbouring Party Prejudices, and by men whose earnest and honest desires were, that, by Petition to the Legislature, or other legal means, the peace of the town might in future be preserved, and the safety of the inhabitants insured—that they should not again be annoyed by a lawless Mob throwing stones, or an armed Banditti firing loaded muskets in their streets. But it now appears, that all discussion must be dropped—not another word must be said upon the *tender* point—the punishment of the culprits, for maiming their neighbours with stones, or shooting them with guns, must be a perfect satisfaction for the past, and considered a security for the future. Discussion and deliberation, by such means, may be prevented, and men, by such arbitrary means, be muzzled, the strong arm of the Law may, for a time, be unnerved. It is to be hoped; that though public discussion has been smothered in Belfast, that it will not be so in the Imperial Parliament, where it must break forth with tenfold force.

The character of the Gentleman who has been so harshly treated, stands high in the estimation of all the *respectable* People in Town; and, to compare him with some others, would be, indeed, “to compare great things with small;” he is a man of the most gentle manners, and of the mildest demeanour—he is alive to every thing which tends to the amelioration of Society, and is a Member of almost every Institution which has either Charity or improvement for its object;

but such men are formidable to those of contrary dispositions, and they are hated for their Virtues, as others are hated for their Crimes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Proprietors of the Belfast Magazine.

THE occurrences in Belfast, of the present and preceding month, possess more than a mere local interest, and will, I confidently expect, lead to LASTING RESULTS. The crimes of firing on an unarmed people, and the wanton and insolent outrages against whatever is venerable and patriotic among us, by the chiefs of an illegal, though cherished faction, are enough to stimulate the most torpid to feeling, and to utterance.

The public voice will not be silenced; though our petty tyrants, “clothed with a little brief authority,” may stifle its expression for a time. No! though liberty of speech, and liberty of the Press, have now scarce a dwelling-place in this province of boasted illumination, and early independence! though the insulted citizens of Belfast cannot find in the whole Newspaper press of Ulster an organ of their just complaint, we must not for this despond. Far from such a feeling, I regard all this as *the forerunner of much good*. Nor can it be delayed; the elasticity of the public mind, after such extreme compression, will now return with a corresponding *impetus*, and resume its native unbiassed form.

The conductors of our Newspaper press are degraded and silenced by an Orange influence. But *they* do not feel this depression. *O Te, Beline, cecchi Felice!* In the prudence of a calculating avarice, let them, however, take this hint, to keep well with their advertising connections, *for the state of the country demands the establishment of an Independent Newspaper, a Newspaper directed to something beyond mercenary views.* This will be one certain and happy result of Orange indiscretion, and Editorial servility. I confidently predict it, for more than Belfast.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.